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HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

FRENCH BOOKS

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DECEMBER No. 13 1924

MR. APPLETON said farewell to the Overseers Committee to Visit the Library at a dinner to the Committee and a few others, in the Widener Memorial Room on Thursday evening, May 22. Mr. Appleton's guests were President Lowell, Professor A. C. Coolidge, Messrs. William Thomas, Charles A. Coolidge, and Roger Wolcott of the Board of Overseers, Henry S. Van Duzer, Clarence L. Hay, Henry S. Howe, Francis R. Hart, Charles H. Taylor, Augustin H. Parker, Harold Murdoch, William C. Lane, and George P. Winship.

President Lowell spoke of Mr. Appleton's many services to the University during his long term as a member of the Board of Overseers. He became a member of the Library Committee in 1902, and for the past twenty years has been its Chairman. In addition, he has served on the Overseers Committees on the School of Architecture, the Classics, the Fogg Museum and the Division of the Fine Arts. Professor Coolidge and Mr. Lane also told of the constant helpfulness of Mr. Appleton in suggesting ways in which the Committee could be of use to the Library, and in carrying out the plans which he had assisted in making.

Mr. Van Duzer, on behalf of the members who have served with Mr. Appleton on the Committee, presented him with a view of the front of the Harry Elkins Widener Library Building, especially etched for this occasion by Mr. Martin Mower of the Division of the Fine Arts. The plate on which the etching was made accompanied

the proof impression given to Mr. Appleton, and he has since had a small edition printed for distribution to his guests as a souvenir of the occasion.

* * *

MR. CHARLES A. COOLIDGE, '81, of Boston, has been appointed by the Board of Overseers to succeed Mr. Appleton as Chairman of the Committee to Visit the Library.

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THE LIBRARY was enabled, through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. E. B. Hill, to make an adequate memorial exhibition at the time of the news of the death of Anatole France. Mrs. Hill sent to Mr. Lane two photographs and a number of autograph letters which had come to her from her aunt, Mme Henri Monod of Paris. Mme Monod and her husband, who occupied numerous positions of influence in successive French ministries, were on terms of close intimacy with M. France. The character of the correspondence is well illustrated by the following letter:

Cher Monsieur et cher Ministre,

Permettez-moi de vous recommander le docteur Cazaux, de Langoiran, et d'appuyer la demande qu'il vous a adressée. Le docteur Cazaux sollicite la place de directeur de l'asile d'aliénés de Cadillac. Je puis vous assurer que le Dr. Cazaux est un vieux républicain et un très honnête homme. Je vais tous les ans en Gironde, à l'époque des vendarges et c'est ainsi que j'ai pu apprécier le bon coeur et l'esprit charmant du médecin de Cadillac.

Si cette lettre n'était pas d'un solliciteur, je vous y dirais, cher monsieur, le plaisir que j'ai à lire en ce moment le livre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer. Vous avez une grâce aisée et une clarté pénétrante. Je vous ferai de plus grands compliments un jour que je ne vous demande rien. Je mets mes hommages très-respectueux aux pieds de Madame Waldeck-Rousseau, et je vous pris de croire, cher Monsieur, à mes sentiments les plus dévoués.

19 Avril 1900 Anatole France

Mrs. Hill sent with these letters one book, a copy of Anatole France's 'Mes Enfants. Scènes de la Ville et des Champs,' published in 1887 with illustrations by Boutet de Monvel. On the fly-leaf are two inscriptions, the

first of which is interesting evidence that the text was written to go with the pictures:

Mon cher ami, sur la première page de cet album je tiens à vous envoyer le témoignage de ma bien sincère reconnaissance pour les charmantes pages que vous avez consenti à écrire afin de rendre supportable les petites fantaisies de votre bien dévoué

M. B. de Monvel

Boutet de Monvel approuvera que j'offre très respectueusement et très affectueusement cet exemplaire à Madame Henri Monod, dont l'esprit charmant se plaira à ces beaux dessins.

Anatole France

Paris, 11 juin 1904

* * *

One of the treasures of the Theatre Collection is a series of 41 letters written by the great tragedienne Rachel to the almost equally well-known writer and Director of the Théâtre-Français, Arsène Houssaye between 1850 and 1854. With these are 11 letters to her from M. Houssaye. One of these, dated 15 janvier 1850, reads:

Monsieur,

On me dit de tous les côtés que M. Emile Augier est fort contrarié de ma rentrée samedi prochain dans *Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle* et qu'il se propose de me demander comme faveur de rentrer par une pièce de mon répertoire; que faudra-t-il que je lui dise, si en effet M. Augier vient m'exposer ses chagrins? M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur m'a fait demander instamment de jouer la pièce de M. Dumas samedi, mon médecin ne croit pas prudent de me voir jouer un autre ouvrage de mon répertoire, donnant pour raison que mes forces ne sont pas encore revenues assez; c'est donc à vous, monsieur, à faire comprendre à l'auteur de *Gabrielle* que je suis deux fois désolée de ne pouvoir lui être agréable en ce qu'il désire; d'ailleurs que son mérite n'est pas moins grand que sa modestie n'est humble; et qu'à la Comédie française maintes fois deux succès ont marché de pair dans la même semaine.

Maintenant, je vous dirai aussi que je pense travailler dans l'intérêt du Théâtre-Français, mais si je me trompais en agissant ainsi, je vous laisse parfaitement, monsieur, arbitre en cette occasion et aujourd'hui comme toujours je me dis votre pensionnaire très soumise.

Rachel

Our staff of Cataloguers and Classifiers has been increased this fall by a number of new helpers.

Miss Lillian T. Adams is cataloguing in the Continuation Division; she has taken a special course in the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University.

Miss Marion L. Ayer has returned to the Library after a four year's absence. During this period she has served three years as Librarian of her own college, Wheaton, and has spent one year in the Cornell Graduate School, where she received the degree of A.M. in Classics. Miss Ayer is taking charge of the Education Collections.

Mrs. Colin Blair is cataloguing in the Continuation Division. She has taken a partial course at Bates College, and was in Germany during 1923.

Mrs. J. J. Enright came to us in September as Miss Freligh. She has hitherto lived in Brazil, graduating from Mackenzie College there. Her knowledge of Portuguese has made her most serviceable in working on the books which are being sent to us by Mr. Stetson.

Miss Dorothy L. Garland returned to the Library in September, after a year's absence which included service in the Oberlin University library. Miss Garland is a graduate of Oberlin, was connected with our department for two years, and then was obliged to return home. Her account of the experiences 'hiking' to Cambridge from Ohio have enlivened the department at one of its informal meetings. Miss Garland is taking the position of general cataloguer under Miss Tucker.

Miss Helen C. Geddes, a graduate of Radcliffe and of Simmons, has been doing temporary work in the Catalogue Department, though just at present she is away on a special job. For several years Miss Geddes served as head cataloguer at the Bryn Mawr library.

Miss Katherine Kimball, a graduate of Radcliffe, is assisting Miss Ayer and Mrs. Chevalier in the Education Collections. Since graduating from Radcliffe she has been employed in secretarial work.

Miss Eugenia C. Lekkerkerker, a graduate of Leiden University, and now doing graduate work at Radcliffe, is assisting in the cataloguing of our Dutch books.

Mr. Garrett Mattingly is taking up special cataloguing jobs. He completed his Harvard course in 1922, was awarded a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship, and spent a year in Italy, France, England, and Germany. On returning home he was for a time connected with Scribner's foreign-book department.

T. F. C.

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THE MEMBERS of the staff met in the Treasure Room on the evening of Monday, November 24. Mr. Lane spoke on the history of the Library, tracing its growth since the original gift of John Harvard's library, and pointing out the significance of the contributions made by Sir John Maynard, the Thomas Hollises, Thomas Carlyle, Charles Sumner, Professor Norton and many other notable benefactors.

* * *

THE LIBRARY has received a photostat facsimile of the Anatomical Notebook in which Keats took notes on the lectures which he heard while a student in Guy's Hospital, London. The precious little volume comes as a gift from Sir William Hale-White, Consulting Physician to Guy's Hospital, and was brought to the Library by Sir D'Arcy Power, Vice-President of the Bibliographical Society, and Dr. Harvey Cushing.

The original notebook is in the Dilke Collection of Keats Relics in the Hampstead Central Library. The book was bound in full morocco by Sir D'Arcy Power's sister, Mrs. Looseley.

W. C. L.

TWO SHELVES OF RARITIES

Thanks to the generosity of thirty 'Friends of the Harvard Library and of French Literature,' to quote the bookplate which appears in each of the volumes, Harvard has had the good fortune to secure a collection of books from the library of M. Edouard Moura. Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., happened to be in Paris when it became known that these were to be sold, and he took an early opportunity to examine the library. Realizing that it was an exceptional opportunity, he wrote at once to Mr. Potter. This was toward the end of the Library's financial year, but the matter was referred to members of the Visiting Committee for the French Department, and through their exertions the necessary money was secured to buy the volumes selected by Mr. Stetson as most desirable for the college collection.

M. Moura is one of those erudites still found in provincial France, who, though not writing themselves, possess such intellectual curiosity as to create the taste for extensive reading, and such personal wealth as to afford the possibility of assembling a magnificent collection of beautiful books; and M. Moura has that 'amour du beau livre' which only those understand fully who possess it, without being able to satisfy it in the same manner.

Some of the treasures of that collection, then, are now at Harvard; and it is even a pleasure, before opening a single one of these volumes, to look at them on the shelf. Bindings old and new, the ensemble is admirable. Colors, ornaments, and leathers, velveted and polished by time or by the skill of a workman, give the true amateur of books that delicious sensation which the layman will never appreciate.

But our admiration increases as we run through the pages of some of the books.

From the law books, we find of especial interest a

'Declaration du Roy (Henri III) sur le Faict et Reformation des Habits,' 1577, a precious copy, which bears the signature of King Henri III.

From the works of literature, the Library made its best acquisition. Here is a magnificent copy of the original edition of the 'Project du Livre Intitulé de la Precellence du Langage François' by Henri Estienne, and another of the 'Poësies du Roy de Navarre,' 1742, of great importance because of the dissertations it contains on 'les révolutions de la langue française' and "l'ancienneté des chansons françaises': a valuable document for the study of the knowledge of the Middle Ages in the eighteenth century, a subject that several recent works have revived; in particular, the thesis of H. Jacoubet on 'L'Origine du goût troubadour' (1923).

The study of poetry of the sixteenth century, that works by Guy, Chamard, and Villey have considered at length, will profit by the acquisition of two volumes of extreme rarity, 'Les Disciples et Amys de Marot Contre Sagon' (1537) and 'Plusieurs Traictez par aucuns Nouveaulx Poetes,' each of which contains, in the original text, several of Clément Marot's pieces.

It is a poet almost unheard of, 'Jean Rus, poète bordelais,' who is revealed to us by the well-nigh unique copy of the 'Description Poetique de l'Histoire du Beau Narcissus' (1550), printed at Lyon: Does this book put us on the trail of an 'intercourse' between the 'bordelais' school of poets and the famous 'lyonnais' group? There is a question for the inquisitive.

The students of the 'Grands Rhétoriqueurs' will welcome 'Les Omonimes' of Antoine du Verdier, 1572, and those of the religious wars, the famous yet very rare pamphlet, the 'Sourdine Royale Sonnant le Bouteselle à la Noblesse Catholique' (1569), and the 'Satyres Chrestienes de la Cuisine Papale' (1560).

The collections of poetry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which also came to us are an enrichment:

many are of poets little known, second-rate, no doubt, but writers whose rôle in the evolution of French poetry has often been important. Now one of the lacunae only too natural in American libraries is that though they contain the works of the 'grands' and the masterpieces, they are often quite poor in these forgotten writers, who prepare and explain the others. The Library has acquired in late years many works of the French theatre of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but it is still inadequate in collections of poetry. This lacuna is beginning to be filled, thanks to the Moura books, by the acquisition of several precious volumes, 'Honestes Poësies' by Philemon Gody (1632), 'Amours de Melisse' by Guillaume Colletet (1625), 'Le Parnasse Royal' (1634), 'Oeuvres' of Sarasin (1658) and of Segrais (1659), the 'Soupirs Salutaires' by Hélie Poirier (1646), so curious as a linguistic document because of its phonetic orthography, which reproduces contemporary pronunciation, the 'Triomphe d'Astrée' by H. Garel (1607). 'L'Algouasil Burlesque' (1657), imitating Villegas, is interesting in the history of intellectual relations of France with Spain, and the 'Chansons du Savoyart,' in the history of the popular song in France; incidentally the latter is one of the only two known copies of this book.

The richest acquisition is, perhaps, in the field of old dialects and patois literatures. 'La Gente Poetevin'rie' (1660), the rare 'Ramelet Moundi' (1621), the 'Jardin deys Musos Provensalos' (1628), the 'Virgilo Deguisat' (1648), 'Lou Gentilome Gascoun' (1610), and a dozen others, several being beautiful editions by printers of Toulouse and Bordeaux, are the treasures that no other American library can offer to students. The rich dramatic collection of Harvard also has made an invaluable addition: the 'Tragédies' of Jean Prévost (1618).

In the domain of the tale and the novel, scholars and book-lovers will greet the 'only copy in the world,' so it is said, of the 'Mythistoire Barragouyne de Fanfreluche et Gaudichon' by G. des Autels (1578), the 'Estranges

Avantures' of G. Chappuys (1580), and a curious manuscript of 'Le Moyen de Parvenir,' probably anterior to the printing of the original edition.

The history of feminist ideas is represented by two important documents: 'La Défense des Femmes' by Vigoureux (1617), and the 'Alphabet de l'Eccellence et Perfection des Femmes.'

Finally, the historians will find several brochures, libels, satires, etc., pertinent to the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV, the 'Codicilles de Louis XIII' (1643), 'L'esprit du Cardinal Mazarin' (1695), 'Le Marquis de Louvois sur la Sellette' (1695), a curious copy of the 'Soupirs de la France Esclave' (1690), and another of 'La Peste du Genre Humain' of Samuel Johnson.

Such are the most remarkable items of this new acquisition. Scholars in literature, linguistics, and history may equally rejoice to see so substantial a start toward filling the several gaps in our collections, and also the entry on our shelves of some of the rarest and most precious books ever printed in France.

A. M.

THE BÔCHER COLLECTION OF EDITIONS OF MONTAIGNE AND MOLIÈRE

Harvard men who graduated before the beginning of the present century remember with affection the courses in French literature of Professor Ferdinand Bôcher, who was Instructor in French from 1861 to 1865, and Professor from 1869 to 1902. Professor Bôcher himself never received a scientific training, according to the terms and needs of modern scholarship, but his own intellectual ability enabled him to be his own guide, and in his prime he was one of the most enthusiastic and most inspiring teachers of French in America.

He was a passionate lover and collector of books, and represented a type almost extinct in our large universities,

that of the reader of literature for its own sake, rather than the collector of bibliographical slips, who rarely has time to work up his endless references. He gathered together a large array of books, and those who have ever visited his home in Holyoke Place, are not likely to forget the library made out of two large rooms thrown into one, with two open fireplaces back to back in the centre, and with its lining of black walnut bookcases, carrying books two rows deep, the smaller volumes in front.

Professor Bôcher's favorite periods of study were the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, and especially Montaigne, Molière and the seventeenth-century drama. At his death, in accordance with his wishes, and through the generosity of one of his pupils, J. H. Hyde '98, the Montaigne and Molière collections, probably unequalled in America, came to the Harvard library. The important editions of Molière are here, going back to that of 1666, the first real collected edition of the plays, and including the La Grange edition of 1682, the text of which is the standard for modern reprints; that of 1725 by Bruzen de la Martinière, and that of 1734 by Jolly. The editions of complete works and of selected plays in the catalogue prepared by Mr. T. F. Currier in 1906, amount to 119 numbers. Then there are endless separate editions of each play, translations into other languages, and large scrap books of clippings. The works on Molière range from biographies and literary criticisms to the studies of Molière's theatre, his troupe, social conditions, Molière and the doctors, contemporary literature relating to Molière, and a large number of commemorative plays performed at the recurring anniversaries of Molière celebrated at the Théâtre-Français.

But this is not all the material that comes from the Bôcher library. Near the Molière shelves in the stack is the smaller collection devoted to Montaigne, including not only all the important texts, old and new, but such curiosities as the Payen monographs and the 'Montaigne

chez lui,' of Galy and Lapeyre, 1861. The Treasure Room contains the large manuscript lexicon of Montaigne by Miss Grace Norton, who was led by Professor Bôcher's suggestion and encouragement to prepare this important work.

Finally, catalogued on their proper shelves, are old editions of seventeenth-century dramatists, including many first editions of plays of Rotrou and tragedies of Georges de Scudéry.

C. H. C. W.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

'Fécondité,' by Emile Zola, is one of the few French 'firsts' possessed by the Library. This was printed first in 'L'Aurore,' beginning with the issue for May 15, 1899, and Professor Weston, who was in Paris at the time, preserved a file of this newspaper, and later presented it to the Library.

Harvard has only one file of a French newspaper covering a series of years. This is 'L'Univers,' which runs from 1867 to 1898. The other French papers have come for the most part from those who, like Professor Weston, preserved some of the papers they purchased while in Europe. A considerable number dated in the second third of the nineteenth century came with Charles Sumner's bequest. There are also an appreciable number of portfolios of papers which stand on the shelves with no record of where they came from. These, which become of increasing value to the users of the Library with every passing year, represent in most cases gifts made with an apology for offering to the Library something which the donor wanted to get rid of. Each individual gift of this sort, taken by itself, seems hardly worth the trouble and cost of handling, but as these accumulate, as they have done on the French newspaper shelves, they come in time to supply a body of material from which an intelligent student can extract a

good deal of suggestive information. Such a collection, inevitably more or less haphazard, cannot be considered as an adequate basis, for example, for a study of the French newspaper press during the nineteenth century. It is none the less quite sufficient to give anyone a very fair idea of what French papers were like in different decades, and to justify certain tentative impressions on this subject.

An important group among these French papers is contained in five volumes and eight portfolios made up of issues of different papers which appeared in 1870–72, covering the period of the Siege and more fully that of the Commune. These apparently formed part of the library of someone who was in Paris throughout the Siege and subsequent events, the larger part of which Mr. Coolidge was luckily able to purchase in 1911.

It is characteristic of the Harvard policy of considering the Library as essentially a laboratory for students, that these papers were arranged, not as files of different publications, but as a record of events. Those which appeared each day are together, so that the investigator consulting the volumes gets the daily impression of events and of public comment, exactly as he would have done if he had lived through the actual events. Such an arrangement is thoroughly heretical according to all the standardized ideas of professional librarianship, but at Harvard it has an obvious reason, and manifold advantages.

Curiously enough, exactly the same arrangement was followed in binding the thousands of American newspapers issued during the first two decades of the United States under the Constitution, which came with the library of Professor Ebeling, given to Harvard by Israel Thorndike in 1818. These are exceedingly difficult to consult because they are bound, apparently, just as they reached the collector in Hamburg by successive incoming vessels. Many suggestions have been made for rearranging them in some more logical order, but Mr. Clarence S. Brigham of the

American Antiquarian Society, who has used this collection more than anyone else of recent years, after very careful consideration of the problem, advised against any change. As they now stand, these papers are impressive evidence of the uncertain and irregular ways in which information of trans-Atlantic happenings reached those who were trying to keep track of what was going on, from the other side, before the days of cable or of steam.

Professor Dutcher of Wesleyan University described the French Revolution newspapers in the LIBRARY NOTES for May, 1922. Since that date there has been one important purchase of additional papers of this period. In December, 1922, M. Champion notified Mr. Potter that another Paris bookseller, Lucien Dorbon, was issuing a special catalogue of 'Journaux Révolutionnaires.' An examination showed that, except for some of the more important and longer-lived papers, there was a very low percentage of duplication with what Harvard already possessed, and so the entire catalogue was purchased by cable order. There were 214 different periodicals in this shipment. Many of these were already represented, but in virtually every case the new lot contained additional issues making the Harvard file more complete. The money for this important purchase came from the fund given by Mrs. George Putnam in memory of her brother, James Jackson Lowell.

The problem of cataloguing these Revolutionary papers has been a difficult one, and one that still awaits the satisfactory solution. Mr. Henry S. Francis, '24, made a beginning with the original purchase, and devised a scheme for representing graphically on a chart the exact period, by weeks, for which Harvard has the issues of each periodical. If this could be completed, and supplemented by similar charts showing what can be found at Cornell, Princeton, and Minnesota, which also possess important collections of these papers, students would be able to see at once what material is available, and where, in America.

REQUIRED READING

So much more seems to be done here at Harvard in the matter of library facilities for the advanced research student than for the undergraduate, that it is a pleasure to record the beginnings of what may lead to new days for the younger men. What has troubled the undergraduate mostly in his use of the Library has been the lack of a sufficient number of copies of books containing his prescribed reading. In a course having a membership of 200 students, he could not help finding difficulty in doing his reading, when the Library possessed but two or three (or, to put it high, even half a dozen) copies of the books needed.

This year a definite experiment has been undertaken to offset the difficulty. Professor Morize has arranged to provide for the use of the 198 students registered in French 6, 'General View of French Literature,' copies of each required text sufficient for this number of students. Through the generosity of a member of the Visiting Committee of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature, it has been possible to purchase a large number of inexpensive, but reliable and convenient, French texts of 'Les Classiques pour Tous' series, now being issued by Librairie Hatier, Paris. By ordering in quantity, the average cost of these paper-covered volumes has come to only five cents a copy.

A beginning has been made with 30 copies each of 56 different titles. This means that there are now available for students of French literature a grand total of 1680 (i. e., 30 x 56) additional copies of works of which the Library previously could furnish probably not more than 300 at the most (i. e., 5 or 6 copies each of these 56 titles). These new copies have not been catalogued, but have been given merely a serial number for purposes of checking and have been left on the French 6 open shelves in the Main

Reading Room, for use in the room only. It is hoped gradually to increase the number of titles in this so-called 'French 6 Library' until eventually it will comprise 200 different titles, with 30 copies of each.

A policy like this for providing duplicates for the use of large courses, primarily undergraduate in their membership, does not mark an entirely new departure here. Large courses like History 1 and the historical courses in the Fine Arts Department have been doing the same thing for some time, but at much greater cost. The new feature comes in the relatively insignificant cost of these paper-covered texts.

The experiment bears watching. The series 'Les Classiques pour Tous' is not being limited to works of French literature; it will reach into other fields as well — historical, philosophical, critical, general, etc. It may be possible for us to utilize them in even greater numbers, and thus help in redeeming ourselves in the mind of the undergraduate. Up to now, he cannot be blamed for feeling that the Library was being built up primarily for graduate students. A great research library has to be built up to secure extensive and complete collections, which means that money must not be diverted for the purchase of duplicate copies of relatively common books. The terms accompanying the gift of book funds ordinarily do not permit of the purchase of such books, without disregarding the obvious intentions of the givers, and the only money regularly available for buying books comes from the income of these funds.

This is not a new problem. It has recurred at intervals ever since the lecture and required reading began to replace instruction from textbooks. In 1910 conditions became so trying that the *Crimson* took the matter up in an editorial campaign for more adequate library facilities. The immediate result of the investigation into the situation was that the editors of the *Crimson* raised a fund of $500, which was presented to the Library on condition

that it must be expended for the purchase of duplicate copies of books assigned for required reading. The History Department has also been able to do much in this direction, through its control of the income from the fund of $1000 bequeathed by Miss Elizabeth Torrey in 1896, and to this is due largely the generally satisfactory situation in the Lower Reading Room where students taking the introductory courses in History, Government and Economics congregate.

The difficulty, from the Library's side, is twofold — neither instructor nor instructed will coöperate in trying to lessen the trouble. Undergraduates persist in not doing required reading before the imminent end of the assigned period; and teachers select the aforesaid reading regardless of the cost or availability of the books designated. When a large course is told to read a section from one volume in the best edition of an author whose writings have not been frequently reprinted, as occasionally happens, the strain upon the library on the day before the next examination can be guessed. It may well be that this edition is out of print, and the original cost of duplication may represent a sum that would purchase a shelf-full of books of which no copy is in the Harvard collections. The Library has learned, moreover, by sad experience, that some instructors assign different reading, from other works, in subsequent years, and that a new instructor giving the same course previously offered, can be counted on to select an entirely new lot of books. This is undoubtedly as it should be, and presumably it is evidence that the instruction is improving all the time. It merely emphasizes the fact that if the Library is to meet these demands upon it, as the laboratory for instruction in the humanities, the cost of doing this must be met from some source not now available, and not taken from the income which has been pledged to other and equally necessary purposes.

M. E. L.

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